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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1888.

# THE GREAT WHITE PASHA

BELIEF THAT THIS MYSTERIOUS PER-SON IS EXPLORER STANLEY.

Pittin Story of the Suferings of White Prisoners in the Soudan-Two Egyptian Governors Treated With Great Severity, Copyright, 1858, by Tax Sun Printing and Publishing

LONDON, June 28 .- The opinion is growing that Stanley is really the great White Pasha, whose arrival in the Bahr-el-Ghazel province at the head of a large force is agitating the native mind at Suakim and Cairo, and set the Mahdi's successor at Khartoum thinking of the best and most expeditious means of anni-hilating the daring intruder. Englishmen, who believe England's fair fame was tarnished by the fallure to relieve Khartoum, cherish the hope that the romance of Central African annals may culminate in the wiping out of that stain by Stanley, and clearing up the mystery of Gordon's fate. The idea is fascinating, but Stanley's mission is to join Emin Pasha, and the general opinion is that he is too practical a man to entertain the thought of ousting the

Mahdi and reigning in his stead. The more immediate effect of his movements will be, it is feared, to make more misarable the sad lot of the Europeans who fell into the Mahdi's hands after Gordon's death, and most of whom are still in captivity at Khartoum.

Your Vienna correspondent has received from the great African traveller, Dr. Junker, heartmoving news of these poor people lately brought from Khartoum.to Cairo by two Soudanese messengers, who risked their lives to deliver it. The news was brought in two small letters, each about four times the size of an ordinary postage stamp. One was written by Blatin Bey, and the other by the widow of an Egyptian officer who lost his life in the massaere which followed the fall of Knartoum.

The letters say that Lupton Bey, one of Egypt's most trusted Governors, who made the Bahr-el-Ghazel province more than self-supporting, has until lately been compelled to work in the rude arsenal which the Mahdi's successor established as a common laborer. He has to herd with common Arab laborers naked, save for a pair of drawers and a fez, and subject to the insults and ill-treatment of native overseers. Now his lot is somewhat ameliorated, as he has been allowed to work in the mint, from which Khalifa Abdullah, the Mahdi's successor, is turning out any amount of base coin, which his subjects are forced to pass current.

Poor Slatin Bey is acting as Khalifa's forerunner, which brings him unto uncomfortably close relations with that potentate. Barefoot and half naked, he has to run by the side of his high mightiness's horse, carrying a lance and a small banner. One of his most important duties is to hold the stirrup whenever the fanatical potentate deigns to mount or dis-

But most to be pitied of all is a German named Neufeld, who is kept in chains, and, out of the tyrant's mere wantonness, has several times been ordered out for execution. The poor fellow is actually strung up to the gallows, and, after suffering all the agonies of death, is cut down and resuscitated. The Mahdi's successor used to derive much amusement from similar tortures inflicted on Baron Seckendorff's servant, and a Prussian non-commissioned officer named Klotz, until death mercifully ended their sufferings about

No wonder Dr. Junker congratulates himself apon the prudence which saved him from a similar fate. He was actually on the way to ioin Lupton Bey when he received warning. and turned back and took shelter in Emin Pasha's province. Baron Seckendorff's servant aregarded the warning and duly fell into the

black Nero's hands. Three missionaries and four nuns. Austrians and Italians, have been better treated, and, beyond the inconvenience of having been compulsorily married, have not much to complain of except their actual captivity and agonizing incertainty in which they spend their days. One of the messengers who brought the foregoing news pluckily agreed to return to the captives, and he left Cairo on June 5 for Khartoum, via Berber, carrying tiny letters for the aptives and a considerable sum of money for their use over and above the large reward paid him for his faithful services.

# GOSSIP FROM BERLIN.

# Blamarck Speaks Honefully of the Pros-

BERLIN, June 28 .- The Landtag by unanimous vote to-day agreed upon an address in reply to King William's speech. There was no debate upon the motion for the adoption of the reply. The members of the House upon separating cheered the King. Gen. von Caprivi, chief of the Imperial Ad-

miralty, has tendered his resignation of that office, as well as the office he holds in the army. The resignation will doubtless be accepted. The Kreuz Zeitung associates the resignation of Gen. von Caprivi with important questions regarding the organization of the The Post says that Bismarck, while convers-

ing yesterday with prominent members of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, spoke hope-fully of the prospect for permanently peaceful

fully of the prospect for permanently peaceful times.

It is reported that Emperor William has renounced the idea of crowning himself and his sensort at Konigsberg. No further amnesty decrees will be issued.

The opening of the Diet was little inferior in Limp and dignity to the opening of the Reichstag. The heat was so intense that Count Becholiz fainted.

The National Zeitung says that the Emperor's speech will fill the country with confidence at the very outset of his reign. The Post says; "The Prussian people will hear the royal words with grateful hearts and vow to the Emperor unshakable fidelity and devotion."

Emperor unshakable fidelity and devotion."

Emperor william has written a letter appointing the Grand Duke of Baden "General Oberst, with the rank of Field Marshal, as a token of gratitude for his important services in restoring the empire, and for his affection and paternal and usoful counsel.

The Pope in receiving the German envoyexpressed himself as highly satisfied with Emperor William's references to the relations between Germany and the Church.

## The Panama Loan.

## PARIS, June 28 .- The subscriptions to the Panama Canal loan so far as known amount to

London, June 28 .- The correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that about two-thirds of the Panama loan have been subscribed for, and that the remaining third will be taken by a syndicate of bankers. Nothing regarding the loan has been officially published. A dispatch from Paris to Retuter's Telegram Company says the subscriptions are more satisfactory than was expected. Although the loan has not been entirely covered, the remainder will finally be taken up.

A syndicate has agreed to lend to the Panama Canal Company, on condition that unsold bonds amounting to 30,000,000 frames be denosited as security, an impediate advance of one-sixth of

security, an immediate advance of one-sixth of the nominal value, the bonds to be sold at the convenience of the syndicate and the proceeds to the handed to the company, less the advance, the interest, and a commission of 7½ francs per bond. It is believed that this will carry the company eighteen months without the neces-sity of making a fresh appeal for funds.

# The Peace of Europe.

PESTH, June 28.—Premier Tisza, in closing the Hungarian delegation, said he hoped that the allied powers, which were earnestly desirsus of peace compatible with a fair status, would succeed by energetic diplomatic action in consolidating affairs without disturbing peace, so that there would cease to be any necessity for such sacrifices as had recently been made by European States.

She will Wed an Englishman. LONDON, June 28.—The Hon. Michnel Her-ert, brother of the Earl of Pembroke is be-rothed to Miss Belle Wilson, sister of Mrs. Og-en Goelet of New York.

## THE BRIDEGROOM MISSING.

He Had Shot Himself Because His Tallet Madn't Delivered His Wedding Suit. BOSTON, June 28 .- George H. Gibson of this city and Miss Lillian Chandler of Chelsea were to have been married last night. The bride elect was arrayed in her wedding dress and 200 guests were assembled at the house of her uncle, Col. Wm. H. Long. The ceremony was to have been performed at 8 o'clock, but when the clock struck the hour the bridegroom had not arrived. An hour passed, and the bride elect swooned from the effects of the terrible nervous strain. There was great excitement in the crowded rooms. Couriers were

despatched to the young man's room, but he

could not be found. Then the guests departed.

and indignant relatives of the young lady tried to pacify her by saying that the young man was not worth crying for if he was such a scoundrel as to decamp on his wedding night. While that was going on a very different scene was being enacted at 19 Weilington street, Boston. The young man, arrayed only in his underclothes, paced wildly up and down

street, Boston. The young man, arrayed only in his underciothes, paced wildly up and down his room waiting for the dress suit which the tailor had promised to deliver early in the afternoon. The hour for the ceremony had arrived, but the dress suit did not. Two hours passed and his mind yielded to the strain. He thought of the disgrace that would surely fall upon him. He knew that the high-spirited young lady would scorn any further advances on his part. The thought made him mad, and a moment later a vistol shot sounded through the house. Other occupants of the house broke in the door and found the young man lying on the floor with a bullet hole in his head. He was still alive, and the ambulance being summoned, he was carried to the City Hospital. He was conscious when he renched that institution and gave the name of Charles Rice. The relatives of the young lady had inquired of the police if any accidents had been reported, and they were told of this attempted suicide. But Charles Rices and George H. Gibson were two different persons to their minds, and the clue thus offered was not followed.

The landlady says that young Gibson appeared in good spirits yesterday afternoon, and was not apparently brooding over anything. She thinks he must have shot himself between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening, when she was down in the kitchen, and there was no one but Gibson on the second floor, so that the shot was not heard. The landlady says Gibson's father and mother have been dead many years, and that he was brought up by his grandfather, who lives in Woburn. His parents, she says, were unsane at times, and the son no doubt inherited a taint of insanity, it was sufficient, at least, to unbalance him when trouble came. He was a skillful electrician, and was receiving a good salary. The firm was intending to continue his saiary during his absence on his wedding trip. He is said to have had no bad liabits whatever, was steady, industrious, and fond of study. His fine social traits endeared him to his friends and acquaintances

and acquaintances.

Col. Long went to the City Hospital this afternoon, when he heard that Gibson had said be was Charles Rice, and identified him. Miss Chandler was pysterical throughout the night. All that was possible was done for her comfort, but she refused to be comforted. She remained steadfast in the belief that her lover was true to her, and that he would come in the end and explain everything. explain everything.
Gibson disd this afternoon at the hospital.

# COLLEGE ANNIVERSARIES.

Bartmouth's Long Death List-Henorary

Degrees Conferred. HANOVER, N. H., June 28 .- The necrology list of Dartmouth College and associated institutions for the year ending at commencement. 1888, includes eighty-two names and is the largest yet printed. The average age of the eighty-two is 65 years 2 months and 13 days, The two survivors of the class of 1820, still the senior bachelors of arts of Dartmouth College. are the Hon, G. W. Nesmith. LL. D., of Franklin, N. H., born Oct. 23, 1800, and the Rev. David Goodwillia, D. D., of Vienna, Ohio, born Aug. 28, 1802. Their diplomas, however, are antedated

inn. N. H., born Oct. 23, 1800, and the Rev. Dayld Goodwillia, D. D., of Vienna, Ohlo, born Aug. 28, 1802. Their diplomas, however, are antedated by that of Abraham T. Lowe, M. D., of Boston, who was born Aug. 15, 1796, and graduated from the medical college in 1816.

The following honorary degrees conferred at Dartmouth College will be announced this afternoon: LL. D.—Judge Walbridge A. Field of Boston, Benjamin F. Butler of Lowell, Judge L. W. Clark of Manchester, N. H. D. D.—William B. Wright of New Britain, Conn., and Warren Robert Cochrane of Antrim, N. H. Doctor of Philosophy—George W. Bartholomew of Cincinnati. Master of Arts—A. F. Pattee of Boston, Charles P. Clark of New Haven. John C. Linehan of Penacook, N. H.; Cornelius F. Clifford of Concord, Arthur E. Cotton of Northwood, and William B. Trask of Boston.

Brunswick, Me., June 28.—This is commencement day at Bowdoin College. The honorary degree of LL. D., was conferred on Melville W. Fuller of Chicago and Gen. Oliver Otis Howard of Maine. The procession to the church hall contained men known widely and well, and included graduates as far back as the class of 25, which was represented by the Hon. James W. Bradbury. Among other prominent alumni were the Hon. Meliville W. Fuller, Judge Appleton, and the Rev. Egbert C. Smith.

Hartrond, June 28.—At the sixty-second five degrees of B. S. The honorary degrees were: LL. D., Bernard Carter of Baltimore; D. D., the Rev. A. Benton of Suanes. Tenn., the Rev. Jas. Toolin of Faribault, Minn.; the Rev. George M. Colville and William H. Hall of the United States Geologies Survey, and the Rev. George M. Colville and William H. Hall of the United States Geologies Survey, and the Rev. H. E. Watson of the University of Southern California; D. D., Prof. Robert F. Fisk of the United States Geologies Survey, and the Rev. H. E. Watson of the University of Southern California; D. D., Prof. Robert F. Fisk of the Northwestern University, the Rev. E. M. B. S. A. B. 28: M. A. in course, 34: honorary M. A., the Rev. H. E. Watso

fessorship.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 28.—At the commencement exercises of Muhlenberg College this morning the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on thirteen graduates, the degree of Master of Arts on the class of %5, and that of LL. D. on the Rev. G. F. Krotell of New York and the Rev. Dr. W. J. Mann of Philadelphia.

# COLUMBIA FRESHMEN WIN.

### They Easily Bent the Harvards in Yesterday's Ruce at New London.

NEW LONDON, June 28 .- A heavy southeastern rainstorm prevailed here all day, and race between the Harvard and Columbia freshmen crews would be postponed in consequence. It was a bad day for shell racing, but it we decided that the event take place. The wind blow across the course and the rain poured in torrents when, at 5 o'clock, the referee gave the word "Go." Harvard was the first to take the water, but Columbia made the steadier start. Both crews rowed thirty-four strokes to the minute, but in the first sixteenth of a mile Harvard had a slight advantage. Before the half mile was reached, however. Columbia had a clear lead, and was rowing a clean, even, and powerful stroke, while Harvard was doing ranged but determined work. At the mile flag Columbia led by two lengths, and began to row leisurely. Harvard tugged away at full strength, but gradually dropped astern of the New Yorkers. From this point it was a procession. Columbia was an easy winner. Time—Columbia, 11:54: Harvard, 12:08. The race was witnessed by less than 200 persons and created no enthusiasm.

The four-mile straight-away race between Yale and Harvard is set down for to-morrow afternoon, and it is pradicted that the attendance will be greater than at any previous race. The betting is all in favor of Yale, and offers of \$50 to \$40 are without takers. start. Both crews rowed thirty-four strokes

# Dr. Mackenzie in Switzerland,

LONDON, June 28 .- Dr. Morell Mackenzia is in Switzerland. He went from the Hague. via Cologne and Frankfort, to Basie. After visiting the chief resorts in Switzerland, he will return to London by way of Paris. His health is improving

The Mexican Pilgrims Return. The steamer Bolivia arrived from the Medi-

Pyle's Pearline, the modern detergent-iry it .-- Ads

# OLD SADDLEBAGS'S FIGURES

SENATOR M'DONALD SAYS INDIANA IS SAFE FOR CLEVELAND.

The Harrison Fever in Indianapolis Abating-A Drizzling Rain Cools the Arder of the Shouters-Col. Shepard Calls on the General and Assures him of his Support.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28,-Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald was doing sums on a pad of telegraph blanks in his private office this afternoon when THE SUN correspondent called on him. His brown eyes twinkled merrily as he footed up his last total.

"I have no doubt that Cleveland will carry Indiana." he said. "I've just been figuring on it, and here's the way it looks to me: There are about 500,000 voters in Indiana. Two hundred and forty thousand of them are Democrats, 235,000 Republicans, and 25,000 floating. made up of Greenbackers, Prohibitionists, and Labor men. To carry the State Harrison must get 5,000 more of these floating votes than we do, and he can't do it. The Greenbackers are opposed to him. There are 10,000 of them in the State, and Harrison will not get over 1,000 votes out of them all. The laboring men are cold toward him, and the Prohibitionists of course are down on the Republican party."

What of the ticket, Senator ?" "It is a strong ticket. Bon Harrison is a good man. You don't find any one here saying anything against him. He has fair ability, and he is an excellent representative of Republican principles. He's as bigoted as the most intolerent could desire."

"Was he a Know-Nothing?" "Well, now, as to that I cannot say; but I shouldn't wonder if he did lean that way once. Lots of men in Indiana did. Ben's father was elected to Congress on a Native American ticket, and it would have been natural for the young man to have had a tendency that way: but in 1856 he was a Fremont Republican. In 1854 and 1855, Know-Nothingism in Indiana was at its height. I don't imagine that Harrison had much politics then, but no doubt what he had was of the Native American style."

The Sentinel this morning contained an article accusing Gen. Harrison of having been a leader in the effort to suppress by arms the railroad strikes in 1877, and with having then. in a speech in the City Hall, given just cause of offence to a committee of the strikers. Senator McDonald said as to this: "I don't think that will cut much of a figure

as an issue in this campaign. The situation was threatening in Indianapolis then, and a Committee on Public Safety was organized. There was a sub-committee appointed to endeavor to arrange a peaceable settlement of the difficulty. If possible, and to take what measures might be necessary to protect the public interests. Ben Harrison. ex-Gov. Porter. ex-Gov. Baker. Franklin Landers (afterward Democratic candidate for Governor), and myself were that committee. We met a committee of the strikers in the Council chamber in a public conference. I talked to them, and told them that we sympathized with them and recognized their right to quit work if they were not satisfied with their wages or their employers; but that they had no right to prevent other men from working, and that when they attempted to do so, they became lawbreakers. Gen. Harrison and the others also talked to them in the same strain. We all promised to help them to better wages if we could. During the conference something was said. I believe by Gen. Harrison, at which the strikers' committee took offence. What it was I don't remember, but it couldn't have been anything very startling or I would not have forgotten it. The strikers arose as if to leave the hall, but they were induced to sit down again, the matter was smoothed over, and nothing came of it. The proceedings were interrunted only for a moment. Ben Harrison and the rest of us worked together during all that time. We constantly endeavored to preserve peace and good order, and I cannot remember that Gen. Harrison was different from any of the rest of us in sentiment or action toward the strikers. Infact, all I do recollect as to personal opinions in the sub-committee is that Porter and Landers were inclined to be a little more favorable to the strikers of the 1877 matter, aside from those proper. It is true that Gen. Harrison is not popular among the workingmen, but the reason is not that he has directly opposed or injured them, but that he is not of a disposition to placate and smooth down opposition."

The facts of the 1877 matter, aside from those given by Senator McDonald, are Committee on Public Safety was organized. There was a sub-committee appointed to en-

was made Captain of one company. The companies met for drill at an armory, but were never in active as (eq. 1 Harrison was counsel for the receiver of the Ohio and Mississippi road. A large number of the strikers on this road, 200 it is said, were arrested, taken before Judge Drummond, and sentenced to ninety days imprisonment for contempt of court. Gen. Harrison wrote a letter to Judge Drummond, it is said, suggesting that the law had been sufficiently vindicated by the pronouncing of this sentence, and asking that the law had been sufficiently vindicated by the pronouncing of this sentence, and asking that the men be released. Those who had already begun their terms were released, the Others were discharged, and nothing more was charge against Gen. Harrison is that in the conference with the strikers he made use of some expression to the effect that "a dollar a day was enough for workingmen," and that afterward he was eagor to suppress the strike with arms, and declared that the strikers ought to be shot without mercy. Gen. Harrison was asked by THE SUN correspondent if he cared to make any statement as to the charge that he had made such remarks.

"You can make a statement about such a thing as that just as well as I can," he replied. I have no that in this cannedgen the entire that he did not propose to spend his time this summer "in chasing lies."

Later he remarked as to the same matter that he did not propose to spend his time this summer in chasing lies."

Gen. Harrison confirmed to THE SUN correspondent the statement made yesterday by his partner that the General had never been a director in any bank, insurance company, or other association or corporation to the interests of those whom I was supposed to represent. I would never consent to be a director unless I was able actually to attend the affairs for which I was a that of the proposition of the horse was changed to propose the spend his time the summer of the propose of the propose of the strike of his partner that he accepted in the town. It has b

study, has been turned into an office, and there Russell, the General's son, struggles to keep his head above the flood of letters and telegrams that pours in constanting.

The humorous element is coming to the top in the General's correspondence. One from Albany to-day said: "Thank God, England will not slap you in the face with a Canada codfish and make you believe it an English army blanket, à la Grover Cleveland." A letter from Illinois enclosed a neat little rabbit's foot for luck, ticketed with a bit of ribbon. The first campaign poster, came to hand, it was about a foot square, with a border of roosters in red ink. It announced a ratification meeting at Bethany, Ind., on Saturday afternoon and evening.

and evening.

A printer submitted a proof from a poster cut originally used in the campaign of 1840. It has the log cabin, the Harrison and Tyler flag, and a big hogshead labelled, "Harder Cidor." A message of a different sort was the following.

following:

Hawas Citt. Kansas, June 28.

Congratulations of an old soldier of your regiment whose knapsack you carried when he was exhausted from sickness and failings in the Atlanta campaign.

Private Company D, Seventieth Indiana Infantry.

## FOUR LYNCHINGS IN KANSAS.

The Citizens Disgusted by the Law's Leni-

KANSAS CITY, June 28 .- A mob at Minneapolis, Kan., took Chubb McCarthy, murderer of Mike Dorsey, from jail early this morning and hanged him to a tree. This was the last of four lynchings in the State within twentyfour hours. The others were Wallace Mitchell, who was strung to a telegraph pole at Syracuse, and John Risbee and Wyley Lee, negroes, who died together at Chetopa. The State law in Kansas in relation to capital punishment is a peculiar one. According to the statutes, a person convicted of murder in the first degree is sent to the penitentiary for one year, and at the expiration of the period is liable to be hanged at any time the Governor sees fit to sign the death warrant. No tovernor has ever signed a warrant under such circumstances, and as a result there are fifty-four murderers under sentence of death in the State prison. To-day's record is the logical outcome of the situation.

and as a result there are fifty-four murderers under sentence of death in the State prison. To-day's record is the logical outcome of the situation.

About two weeks ago Wallace Mitchell assassinated a man and boy at Syracese. He escaped to Colorado, but was captured and brought back on Tuesday. He confessed his crime with coolness and deliberation. This so enraged the citizens that they took Wallace from the officers and dragging him half dead to the scene of his crime, hanged him to the cross beam of a telegraph pole and riddled his limp body with bullets. The news spread from village to village, town to town, throughout the State, and the sentiment of the commonwealth seemed to be that lynch law was the only remedy at hand.

At Minneapolis Chubb McCarthy was in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. His crime had been most flendish, and he had been caught in the very act. There was no question about his guilt, and no circumstances tending to extenuate the crime. At midnight an armed band numbering 200 silently rode into the streets of the town. Guards were posted at the doors of the prison and the jailer was compelled to give up the keys to the cuinrit's cell. The murderer was taken to the bridge crossing the Soloma River and suspended high in the air over the swollen stream.

At the same hour at Chetopa, another scene was witnessed. John Risbee and Wyley Lee had been arrested by the Marshal and his deputy. In making a desperate attempt to escape they had shot both officers. The sheriff captured them and held them in the City Hall until the arrival of the train which was to carry them to the county seat. A turbulent crowd gathered about the hall. At 12:30 word was brought that the deputy was dead and the Marshaldving. Aspecial guard had been placed about the building. Suddenly the electric light went out. The officers were speedily overpowered by a quiet but irresistible mob of 300 men. The prisoners were dragged from under a table, where they had crawled in a vain hope of saving their wetched lives. Th

# PRIVATE DETECTIVES ARRESTED.

Two Officers of the Crime Society Arrested tor Blackmall. Two of the detectives of the Society for the Prevention of Crime at 47 Warren street, whose duties have been to get evidence against saloon keepers who violate the Excise law, have themselves been arrested by Capt. McLaughlin of the Old slip police station on a charge of street, Brooklyn, was caught last night in Thomas O'Conner's saloon, 6 Water street, and taken to the station. He were a brass badge labelled "Secret Service Detective, N. Y. C.," carried a revolver, and in his pockets was a list of more than sixty saloon keepers who, he had told neople, were to be indicted for violation of the Excise law, and a memorandum book describing the places he had visited on Sundays, the number of drinks he had seen on the counters, and the number of persons in each place. On Thursday morning Williams and Detective Granger of the society of which Howard Crosby is President and David J. Whitney manager called at Thomas O'Conner's saloon, Granger going in and Williams remaining outside. According to O'Conner, Granger sald he had a list of saloonkeepers against whom he had evidence of violating the Excise law, and if O'Conner wanted to save himself Granger would fix it for a consideration of \$10. They promised to call again yesterday at 4 P. M., when O'Conner was to deliver the money. Then Williams and Granger went to the Eastern Hotel, at 58 Whitehail street, Williams entering this time. He saw Mr. Wall, a clerk, and told him that he had been in two or three times on Sunday, and had bought drinks there. He is charged with having offered to settle the matter for money.

O'Conner told Capt, McLaughlin of his adventure, and under the Captain's instructions he marked two \$10 bills and Detectives Burns and Nugent were on hand at 4 P. M., when Granger returned to receve the hush money. Williams came in place of Granger and O'Conner handed the money to Williams, who said:

"Now I'll protect you, and to show you that I'm acting in good faith, look over the list and if there are any of your friends who are going to be indicted I'll protect them, too."

Then the detectives stepped up and arrested Williams, His memorandum book shows in detail what he jotted down about the piaces he visited. Besides the number of persons in the saloons, he kept account of what he paid out himself. He took "Soda—10 cents" oftenest, and the society presumably refunded the expenses. taken to the station. He wore a brass badge labelled "Secret Service Detective, N. Y. C.."

Evidence that a Young Man who Died to

Two men who had been drinking heavily got out of a carriage in front of the patients' entrance to Bellevue Hospital late on Friday night, and helped out another man who was evidently badly hurt. The third man said he was Joseph McGuire. 20 years old, and that he had fallen down in Brooklyn and hurt himself. He was covered with bruises. He was carried up stairs and put to bed. He died on Sunday morning, and was buried in Calvary. Drs. Ballon and Stafford, who attended him, said his death was due to spinal meningitis.

McGuiro's brother John, who is an engineer and lives at 48 Bedford avenue. Brooklyn, called at Police Headquarters last night and told Sergeant Kellaher that McGuire's death was caused by a beating he received at 68 Bayard street from men who robbed him. The engineer was sent to the Elizabeth street statton, where he repoated his story to Detectives Crystal and Murphy, who immediately began an investigation. evidently badly hurt. The third man said he Crystal and Burph, was immediately began an investigation.

McGuire's right name was Hugh. He was variously known among his friends as Francis, Tom. and Joseph. He was 20 years old, and lived with his aunt, Mrs. McDonough, in Wade avenue, near South Second street, Brooklyn.

CHICAGO, June 28 .- Mrs. Meckie Rawson, the wife of the millionaire banker, who attempted to murder in court her husband's lawyer. Whitney, was to-day permitted to give ball. Whitney is still in a serious condition, but it is thought will recover. Mrs. Rawson will be compelled to remain in tail thirty days yet, notwithstandling the ball, to atone for her contempt of court, in continuing to shoot at Whitney though the Judge was loudly calling for order. The fair defendant presented an extremely jaunty appearance when arraigned to-day. tempted to murder in court her husband's

MISS EDITH GWYNNE WEDS.

SECRETLY MARRIED ON TUESDAY TO W. FEARING GILL.

to is a Sister of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

—She has Sone to Narragansett Pier.

Leaving the Bridegroom Here—He is to Pollow-A she t Talk with Mr. Gill.

It will surprise a good many people to read that Mr. Fearing Gill was married very privately to Miss Edith Gwynne, sister of Mrs. Cornellus Vanderbilt, on Tuesday night at the flat occupied by the bride and her elder sister. Miss Cettle Gwynne, at 80 Madison avenue. The marriage was so private that no witnesses to it have yet been discovered. The fact that it took place was announced yesterday by Mr. Gill to several of his friends in Bohemia. Mr. Gill refused to tell what clergyman had tied the knot, or even the name of a witness to the ceremony. He said it was as private as it could possibly be. From another source it was learned that even Miss Cettle Gwynne did not know that her sister had been married to Mr. Gill until Miss Edith told her the next morning. Then Miss Cettie Gwynne, the story goes, brought over her stepfather, Mr. Albert Mathews, the lawyer, who lives in the Bella apartment house, 48 East Twenty-sixth street, and Mr. Mathews expressed a good deal of discontent at the proceeding. The newly-married couple, who, it is said, separated immediately after the ceremony, wanted to send out cards to their relatives and friends announcing their marriage, but Mr. Mathews said that he would tolerate nothing of the sort. The sisters had planned to go to their summer residence. Sunnymede, at Narragansett Pier, on Wednesday night, and they did go, leaving Mr. Gill behind. They departed without creating the faintest suspicion in the big

Wednesday night, and they did go, leaving Mr. Gill behind. They departed without creating the faintest suspicion in the big apartment house that Mrs. Gill was a bride. Nobody could be found at the house last night who knew that a wedding had taken place in the flat of the Misses Gwynne on Tuesday evening. The elevator boy was sure that he had taken no person but Mr. Gill, a frequent caller, to Misses Gwynnes on that night. It was about 11 o'clock when Mr. Gill departed.

Mr. Gill said last night that the marriago was somewhat hastily arranged. In fact, it had been decided upon only at the last opportunity belors the proposed departure of Miss Edith and her sister for Narragansett Pler. Mr. Gill seemed to be much disconcerted at being questioned upon the marriage by a reporter. He said that he and Miss Gwynne had agreed to say nothing about it to anybody for the present. He had favored giving a bare announcement to the newspapers, but Miss Cettin Gwynne and Mr. Mathews had said no. Mr. Gill says he will join his bride at Narraganset Pler to-day, and that he will take her to Saiter's Island (which, he says, he owns in the Kennebec for the honeymoen.

Mr. Gill has been living for some time in the boarding house at 35 Madison avenue. This is only two blocks from the Gwynne flat and one block from Mr. Mathews's apartment. Mr. Gill is a well-known flaure about town. He writes for the stage, and hus enjoyed considerable influence with amateurs. He made a dramatization of Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde, which amateurs were to have performed at the new Berkeley Lveeum, but at the last moment it was found that the anateur theatre had no theatrical license, and Mr. Gill hired Dockstader's for his play. Here Edward J. Henley, Miss Victoria Siddons, and amateur support gave a performance of Mr. Gill's fantastic effort, the equal of which has seldom been seen on Broadway. At the second performance, a Saturday matinée, Mr. Henley Ibr. Jekki and Mr. Hyde, who had nearly killed an amateur the night before, failed to appear, and Mr. Gil

# THE ROBINSON JURY LOCKED UP.

as Against Conflicting Evidence. The trial of Colden Robinson, the negro blackmail. Oscar M. Williams of 198 Walworth | porter, who is accused of killing his wife and cutting his sister-in-law's throat at 70 Grove street on March 30 last, was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Justice Barrett vesterday. A number of business men gave testimony as to the good character of the prisoner. John M. Crane. President of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, said he had seen the prisoner daily for ten years or more, never knew him to tell a falsehood, and never heard that his character was other than unexceptionable. William J. Jennings, agent of the Milwaukee and Michigan line, said he could not speak too highly of the character of the prisoner. Albert B. Farnsworth, general Eastern passenger agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; J. F. Wiley of the Union Pacific, Henry A. Taylor of the Great Eastern, and Charles Ewal of the Northern Pacific also endorsed Robinson's character unqualifiedly. Charles C. Decker, a colored man whom the prisoner pointed out on Wednesday as a nocturnal visitor to Lizzie Whitehurst, and whom the jury had asked to examine, took the stand. He said he was a waiter and porter, and supported his wife when he worked. He visited Lizzie Whitehurst merely as a friend, and never stayed all night with her. His wife had him arrested ten days ago for non-support, but consented to his discharge on his promise to fo better.

Mr. Keller addressed the jury in the prisoner's behalf and was followed by Col. Fellows, Justice Barrett, in his charge to the jury, reviewed the conflicting evidence of the sisterin-law and the police on one side and that of Robinson on the other. He spoke of the excellent previous character of the accused, and said this might be considered as raising the question of reasonable doubt.

At 5.25 the jury retired and not having agreed at 9:40 hast night, they were locked un for the night. The court adjourned until 11 A. M. to-day. heard that his character was other than unex-

# IS THE ASSYRIA SAFE?

A Deck House which Belonged to the Steamer Picked Up at Sea. St. John, N. B., June 28 .- There is little

doubt that the deck house bearing the words Cesso per Donne," which was taken into Westport by the fishing schooner Jenny C., came from the Anchor line steamer Assyria, came from the Anchor line steamer Assyria, which sailed from here about ten days ago, laden with deals, for Liverpool.

Scammell Brothers, agents of the line, say that the house was a temporary one put up for the benefit of Italian passengers when the vessel was trading in Mediterranean waters. They think that the Captain, finding the house in the way of the eargo, threw it overboard. They see no cause for uneusiness, but there are those who think the vessel has met with a mishap, and this is all that is left to tell the tale.

### A Big Storm Out West. CHICAGO, June 28 .- Despatches from Cen-

tral and Eastern Illinois report a very heavy rainfall yesterday. Country roads are in bad condition, railroads somewhat troubled, and some places whole fields of oats and corn were beaten down. Tuscola reports the heaviest flood since 1875. From 10,000 to 15,000 acres of growing corn are under water in this county Over a dozen families in the southern part of this city were driven from their homes

part of this city were driven from their homes by high water. The rain continues, and further damage is feared.

Hannibal, Mo., June 28.—The severest rain storm which has visited this section for years prevailed here on Tuesday night and yesterday, doing great damage to growing crops, washing out bridges and culverts, and flooding fields which were never known to be submerged before. Trains on the Wadash road were phandoned all day on acrount of the washed-out bridges. A bridge on the St. Louis krokuk, and Northwestern Bailrond, which had been weakened by the flood, gave way as a freight train was crossing it and three cars crushed through. No one was hurt.

MRS. ROBINSON SENTENCED.

Her Young Sen Bege the Court to Save the Life of his Condemned Mother.

Boston, June 28.—Sarah Jane Robinson, the Somerville poisoner, received the death sentence this afternoon without emotion. When she was brought into court, her appearance belied the often repeated stories of her illness, and the impression made upon the unsympathetic spectators did not tend to change their feelings toward her. Judges Field and Knowlton were on the bench.

Mrs. Robinson was convicted of murder in the first degree on Feb. 11, on an indictment charging her with polsoning her sister's husband, Prince Arthur Freeman, in 1885. Exceptions were taken, but were overruled by the full bench May 4. The present motion that

tull bench May 4. The present motion that the verillet was against the weight of evidence was filed on Feb. 28.

A delay has been occasioned through the reported illness of the prisoner, but after seending some time in arguing, the Court refused to entertain the motion, and Mrs. Robinson was called for sentence.

When asked if she had aught to say why sentence should not be imposed, the prisoner made an address a half hour in length, saying that she never believed Prince was poisoned in any way, but if he was, it was by Dr. Beers (who has been judicially freed from suspicion, and not by herself. She called upon God to witness her innocence.

Judge Field pronounced sentence, fixing the date of execution on Nov. 16. Then occurred a dramatic episode. Charles, the woman's surviving son, rushed to the witness stand, and, climbing into it, began a wild appeal to the Court to save his mother's life. With tears in his eyes and with impassioned gesticulation the boy pleaded her innocence of the dreadful crime.

The few people in attendance held their

The few people in attendance held their breath. His Honor was affected so that he did not dare raise his eyes, but simply shook his head in the negative. Then the boy was kindly silenced, and the prisoner was led back to her cell in the adjoining jail. There is very little chance for a commutation of sentence.

## WILL HARDLY EXPEL GEORGE JONES. Members of the Union League Cinb Deny

At the Union League Club last night the published report of the intended expulsion of Mr. George Jones of the Times, because he is no longer a Republican, was denied:

"The Union Lengue Club is Republican." said one member, "and as Mr. Jones isn't, I suppose he could resign; but I suppose also we could not expel him for political reasons."
The following sections of the club by-laws seem to be the only ones that bear upon the question:

seem to be the only ones that bear upon the question:

Secrost27. If the conduct of a member shall appear to the Executive Committee to be disorderly, ungentiemanly, in violation of the tuies, prejudicial to the interests or character of the club, or contrary to its coarter of the club, and or conversation shall seem to the committee to manifest a spirit of disloyally to the tiovernment of the United States, the committee shall inform him thereof, in writing and if the nature of the offence in its opinion require it, may suspend him from the privileges of the club for a period not exceeding six months, or request him to resign.

Sec. 28. Should such information or request be disregarded, the Executive Committee shall refer the matter to the next stated meeting of the club, or to a special meeting thereof, of which reference not less than two weeks written notice shall be given to the offending member.

# member. No. 29. At such meeting the nature of the offence shall be considered, and the member complained of may be crusted or expelled by a vote of a majority of the members present. A vote involving censure or exputions shall be decided by ballot. A CHILD STRANGELY MISSING.

Her Parents Think that She was Carried Away Because of Her Beauty. Pretty golden-haired little Ellen Maria Wahlberg has been missing from her home on the top of the flat house at 157 East Eightyseventh street since Wednesday morning, and her heavy-hearted parents called at Police Headquarters last night and got Inspector Con-lin to send out a general alarm for her. She is 4 years old, and is unable to speak English. Her father is a cabinetmaker, and is employed at Mace's factory in East Houston street. He

at Mace's factory in East Houston street. He came here from Sweden a year ago.

Ethe 'little girl was seen sitting on the doorstep of the flat five minutes before her mother missed her at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Mrs. Wahlberg searched the neighborhood, but was unable to find the child. When Mr. Wahlberg returned from work and found that the little one was lost or, as he thinks, stolen for her benuty, he went immediately to Central Park, where he had often taken Ellen on sunshiny days, and looked for her until after nightfall. He also notified the Park police of her disappearance, and they had the lake dragged and the reservoir searched yesterday. They did not find her body.

The neighbors agree with the parents of the little girl in describing her as very cretty. She wore a dark red dress, a straw hat with a red band, red stockings, and much-worn button shoes.

# TROUBLE AMONG THE MORMONS

A Church Squabble Ends in a Free Fight

With Some Patal Results. WHEELING, W. Va., June 28 .- For some time there has been trouble in the congregation of Latter Day Saints near Glenn Easton, 25 miles east of this city. Last evening, while the congregation was holding a meeting at the the congregation was holding a meeting at the house of Aaron Farris, an aged member of the flock, the trouble cuiminated in a riot, in which two men were probably fatally wounded, and six or eight others stabbed or otherwise badly hurt. Tom and Leroy Wait are in danger of death from their wounds. Jasper Wait was stabbed in the stomach and Harvey Courtwright had his head cracked. Tom Chambers was badly beaten with a club, Some of the Wait boys are looking for the Courtwrights with rifles.

510,600 to 88,000 on Cleveland. Capt. William Connor said last night that he had seen \$10,000 bet against \$6,000 yesterday afternoon that Cleveland would beat Harrison. The bet was made in a political debate outside Delmonico's Twenty-sixth street café, and the man who bet the \$10,000 was an Irish-American banker who voted for Blaine in 1884. The Harrison man is a down-town broker.

Melville W. Fuller at His Alma Mater. BRUNSWICK, Me., June 28 .-- The Hon. Melville W. Fuller of Chicago, the nominee for Chief Justice, was one of the speakers at the Bowdoin College commencement dinner today, in closing his remarks he said;

"I fully agree with John Bright in his exquisite application of the story of the woman of Samaria, when, having accepted office, he went back, according to usage, to his constituents for a reslection. Seeking to reward her, the prophet said to her; 'Shall I speak for thee to the Captain of the guard?' and she answered him; 'Nay, I will dwell with mine own people.' Dear New England! Dear mother State! Dear Alma Mater! If the penalty of accepting office were the severance of the tles that bind me to you, I should answer without hesitation: 'No; I will dwell with mine own people.' ville W. Fuller of Chicago, the nominee for

Dr. Fothergill, the author of a number of medical works, is dead in England.

Nicholas Reguer, aged 84 died in Paterson on Wednesday night of a stroke of abopiexy. He came to this country in 1836 from dermany, and was once a prominent builder in New York. Edward South a prominent German brewer of New-ark, died yesterday

ars, died yestermy.

J. P. Stephenson, the father of Police Captain Stephen-on of the Tremont station, died yesterday in Bethel, dulivan county, aged 70 years. Ho was foreign of the Proton water works at Tarrytown forty years ago.

# Indicated by Hudnut's thermometer: 3 A. M., 70°; 6 A. M., 60°; 9 A. M., 60°; 12 M. 61°; 330 P. M. 58°; 6 P. M. 57°; 9 P. M., 54°; 12 midnight, 54°; Average, 505°; Average on June 28, 1887, 7454°

For Maine, New Hampshire Vermont, Massachiestic Rhode Isin a and competituation in it to fresh carries winds, brish on the court, and backing to north

western, rain followed by fair weather, stationary temperature.

For easiern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, and demonstrated its capacity to administer the executive department of the Government in strict accordance with the Constitution and the

# THE BUGLES SING WAR

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Opening of the Battle by the County Democracy.

# CARLISLE AND HILL.

The Starry Banner and the Red Bandanna Float Over All.

## AND THE FOE WILL PLEASE REMEMBER

That, Squadron Square, We'll All be There to Ride Them Down in November.

Rousing Meeting that Flooded the Academy and Nilsson Hall with Democrats-Mayor Hewitt's Letter-Speeches by Congressman McMlilla, Gov. Abbett, Senator Fitzgerald, Congressman McAdoo, and Others, with Col. Fellows to Wind Up.

The Academy of Music and Nilsson Hall were besieged by 7 o'clock last evening by an army of Democrats, who had come to swell the County Democracy's ratification meeting. On account of the weather the doors were thrown open early, and at 7% the halls were filled except some reserved seats. The disappointed crowds that could not get into either hall were not long in melting away in the mist and rain. except when held for a few minutes by the sight of uniformed parading clubs, who were also unable to do more than march around the block and let the music of their bands steal faintly in to the meeting, where even standing room was not to be had for them. In the Academy, pictures of the candidates, heroic size, looked out upon a demonstration that was itself herole in proportions. The portraits were not displayed until long after the assembly had crowded every part of the vast auditorium. They were lowered into view from the proseenium arch, flag-adorned, and artistically surrounded by allegorical symbols, when D. Willis James, after a few words of introduction by Senator Michael C. Murphy, stepped forward to take his place as Chairman of the meeting. The applause called out by the descent of the pictures and that accorded to Mr. James joined in a roar that was inexplicable but not disconcerting to that gentleman, who stood right under the flags.

It was almost 8% o'clock when this episode stirred the audience, and the house had been jammed to its full capacity for a full hour before that. The time had been enlivened by rattling music from Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment band, whose members also sang a chorus that pleased the house. Meanwhile the distinguished guests and local leaders were filing into their places on the stage. Among them were Justices Power and O'Reilly, Collector Magone, Deputy McCielland and Surveyor Beattie, Gen. John Newton, Register William H. Murtha of Brooklyn, Edward Kearney, Aldermen Mooney and Oakley, James McCartney, Nelson J. Waterbury, Patrick Keenan, Comptroller Myers, Peter Masterson, Dr. Donlin, and John Duncan, who sat in a front seat and made very active and enthusiastic use of a bandanna cane, with which he alternately displayed and secreted a bandanna handkerchief in a fashion that caught the eye of all the members of marching campaign clubs present. The decorations also interested the meeting. They were a wealth of bunting and silk standards of all nations; in which the Stars and Stripes and red, white, and blue shields were most plentiful and conspicuous, and the red bandanna waved.

When the speakers came in and took their seats-the only seats vacant in the house-they were greeted by a perfect storm of applause. With Speaker Carlisle, Gov. Hill, Congressman McMillin, and Chairman James, Senator Murphy had marshalled as an escort ex-Mayor Cooper, Congressman T. J. Campbell, Corporation Counsel Beekman, Police Commissioner Weed and D. Cady Herrick. The outburst of welcoming shouts was first broken into detail by the picking out of Gov. Hill for an individual round of cheers. Then a similar tribute was paid to Col. Murphy. Congressman Campbell, and Justice Power, though he was not at the moment in view. These little attentions were swept into forgetfulness by a call from the gallery for "Three cheers for Cleveland and Old Bandanna." Senator Murphy bowed powerless before the storm of applause that this

called forth.

His introduction of Mr. James was formal and brief, but that gentleman addressed him-self to the house in a manner that soon evoked responsive recognition. There was a tunuit of approbation at the mention of the name of

sen: to the house in a manner that soon evoked responsive recognition. There was a turnuit of approbation at the mention of the name of Tiden. It was in referring to the grip that the Republican party once had on place and power that Mr. James said: "A grip so strong and pertinacious that it was not relaxed even when the people elected the greatest citizen of this State. They refused him the office of Prosident."

The reading of the names of the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the meeting by Commissioner Voorhis was very astutely curtailed, though enough were read to give the audience a chance to cheer some local favorites. Then Corporation Conneel Beekman read the resolutions, which maise Cleveland, welcome Thurman, and endorse the St. Louis olatform.

A few selections from the letters of regret were then read by Joseph E. Newberger, Congressman Perry Belment's letter was cheered, and so was Mayor Howitz, which will be found elsewhere, though some merriment was occasioned by an interjected and satirical "Thank you" from the gallery when it was read that the Mayor was not indifferent to the issues of the campaign.

The fact that Speaker Carlisle was to be the first speaker was overlooked by the audience for a while, and they called loudly for Gov. Hill. But when Mr. Carlisle was introduced the vast concourse settled into an interested quiet after an ovation to the orator greater than any that had preceded it. Mr. Carlisle's speech was punctuated with cheers. He said:

SPEAKER CARLISLE'S ADDESS.

MR. CHAIMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: Four years ago, when the Democratic party

SPEAKER CARLISLE'S ADDRESS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN:
Four years ago, when the Democratic party
appealed to the people of the United States for
their suffrages in a Presidential election, it was
met, as it had irequently been met before, with
the charge that its success would be disastrous
to all the industrial, commercial, and financial
interests of the country.

It was said that the election of a Democratic
President would be immediately followed by
the prostration of our manufacturing industries, the derangement of our finances, the
debasement of our currency, and the destruction of the public credit; and that even the
civil and political rights of the people would
not be secure. According to these partisan
prophets the Supreme Court of the United
States was to be reorganized and the considutional amendments annufied; the Confederanot be secure. According to these partisan prophets the Supreme Court of the United States was to be reorganized and the constitutional amendments annulled: the Confederate soldiers sensioned; the colored race was to be reinslaved in the South: the Confederate soldiers sensioned; the colored race was to be reinslaved in the South: the Confederate soldiers and sailors of the Union were to be deprived of the pensions and bounties heretofore granted to them, and all the terms and conditions of the adjustment which succeeded the late civil war were to be entirely disregarded. These preposterous predictions were based upon the assumption that the Democratic party possessed neither patriotism nor common sense. They were founded upon the absurd supposition that 5,000,000 Americas citizens, with all their interests as individuals and members of the community dependent upon the stability of our social and political institutions, would deliberately proceed, as soon as they were intrusted with power, to destroy the foundations of their own safety and prosperity. Incredible as it may agreen, there were undoubtedly some proute in the country who ready believed these extractions are contributed by their that suppose the country was predicted these assumptions and all accounts the country was predicted the security of provided the security